1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA
3	
4	In Re: Bankruptcy No. 17-30112
5	Vanity Shop of Grand Forks, Chapter 11
6	Inc., d/b/a Vanity,
7	Debtor.
8	
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10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE SHON HASTINGS
11	United States Bankruptcy Judge
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14	* * *
15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
16	MARCH, 2017
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4 1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 case before the court this morning is 5 Bankruptcy Case No. 17-30112, In Re: Vanity 6 Shop of Grand Forks, Inc. And the issue 7 before the court are the final hearings on the 8 first stay motions. 9 Will the parties please make their 10 appearance for the record. Let's begin with 11 those appearing by telephone. 12 MS. WENCIL: Your Honor, Sarah 13 Wencil appearing for the U.S. Trustee. 14 MR. ROTHMAN: Good morning, 15 Your Honor. Donald Rothman, Riemer & 16 Braunstein, on behalf of Wells Fargo. 17 MR. GOLD: Good morning, Your 18 Ronald Gold, Frost, Brown, Todd, on Honor. behalf of Washington Prime Group. 19 20 MR. BRANCH: Good morning, Your 21 Dustin Branch, Ballard Spahr, LLP, on behalf of Centennial Real Estate Company, 22 23 Southgate Mall Associates, ST Mall Owner, 24 Starwood Retail Partners, LLC, and the 25 Macerich Company.

5 1 MR. BOGHOSIAN: Good morning, 2 Your Honor. Robert Boghosian from Cohen, 3 Tauber, Spievack & Wagner on behalf of Tiger Capital Group. 4 5 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, Andrew 6 Conway on behalf of the Taubman Landlords. 7 THE COURT: Are there any other 8 parties appearing by telephone? Okay. We 9 have the video conference working. Was 10 somebody supposed to join us by video 11 conference? Okay. All right. So then we're 12 in Fargo. 13 MR. BRAKKE: As debtor's 14 counsel, Your Honor, John Brakke and Caren 15 Stanley, and as representatives of the debtor, 16 Micky Quinn, Jill Machenbacher, and Lowell 17 Patrell (phonetic). 18 MR. FOX: Good morning, Your 19 Honor. My name is Steven Fox. I'm a 20 principal of Fox Law Corporation. My client 21 is Anfield, A-N-F-I-E-L-D, Anfield Apparel 22 Group, a creditor with an unsecured claim and also a reclamation claim of record. 23 24 MS. BARRAGRY: And, Your Honor, 25 if I may, Ellie Barragry on behalf -- or with

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1	6 Fox, Rothschild on behalf of the Committee of
2	Unsecured Creditors. And my colleague, Mette
3	Kurth, as you saw, was going through security
4	and that chair is open and waiting for her.
5	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
6	Your last name again?
7	MS. BARRAGRY: Barragry,
8	B-A-R-A-G-R-Y.
9	THE COURT: And the person
10	who's going through security, will you repeat
11	that name again?
12	MS. BARRAGRY: Mette Kurth,
13	M-E-T-T-E, K-U-R-T-H.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. SINCLAIR: Attorney Brad
16	Sinclair, local counsel for Tiger Capital
17	Group, LLC.
18	THE COURT: Okay. You are
19	Ms. Kurth?
20	MS. KURTH: I am. Sorry, I got
21	lost (inaudible).
22	THE COURT: I'll give you a
23	minute to get ready if you'd like.
24	While we are waiting, Mr. Brakke, I
25	think I will look to you. I received a couple

of proposed orders. And I noticed -- and I'm very grateful that you filed them in the context of a notice so that all parties could review the redlined versions of several orders so that we would all know what suggestions that debtor would have for revising interim orders to final orders.

I saw that there were five of them but there are more than five interim orders. And my question to the debtors is, are the other orders relatively acceptable except for the words interim and the like or were you drafting other suggestions for proposed orders?

MR. BRAKKE: Your Honor, I believe that on the four other motions which are utilities, insurance, taxes, and wages, draft final order were also submitted at the same time as the motions and we thought that those were in acceptable form.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

So I'll take a look at the proposed final orders to see how they differ from my interim orders and make a comparison that way. All right.

I think what I will do is take the more difficult issues first. And by difficult, I just simply mean those orders where there are objections to the entry of a final order at least in the form proposed.

And I think I'd like to begin with cash collateral. I notice that the affidavit, the declaration of Jill Machenbacher had mentioned that the secured creditor who had liens against cash collateral, Wells Fargo, was likely paid in full while there was a suggestion that -- in the objection that they were likely paid in full, and the declaration clarified that there was sufficient earnings to pay them in full and that the only thing that was left remaining were escrowed funds that were available in the event that there were claims in the future.

So, in essence, Wells Fargo was paid in full; is that right?

MR. BRAKKE: There are two
matters remaining with Wells Fargo, Your
Honor. There's Wells Fargo's claim for
attorneys' fees and costs and then there is
Wells Fargo's claim for adequate protection

with respect to Wells Fargo's agreement to allow the debtor's personnel to continue to use Wells Fargo credit cards.

I spoke to Mr. Rothman this morning,
Your Honor. The draft final order provides
for an escrow amount, I believe, of \$95,000.
The debtor and Wells Fargo have agreed that
that amount will be increased to \$103,000,
Your Honor. And that will be accepted by
Wells Fargo as adequate protection with
respect to its remaining potential claims for
attorneys' fees and costs and the potential
contingent claim with respect to future use of
the credit cards.

And with that, Your Honor, Wells Fargo will agree that it has been fully paid subject to retaining its rights in the monies escrowed and that Wells Fargo will have no further claim with respect to cash collateral use by the debtor and will terminate all its filings.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. ROTHMAN: Your Honor, this is Donald Rothman. Just one issue with that. On the termination of the lien, we would customarily maintain our lien until the

10 1 expiration of the challenge period from the committee. I don't believe it interferes 2 3 obviously with the sale since sales of inventory are made free and clear of our lien, 4 5 but I wouldn't want there to be any 6 misunderstanding that if we incur an 7 obligation that was reimbursable by the debtor 8 to Wells Fargo, that we had somehow waived our 9 priority to receive reimbursement for those 10 amounts. 11 MR. BRAKKE: Debtor agrees with 12 that point, Your Honor. 13 Okay. All right. THE COURT: 14 So is there language? 15 MR. BRAKKE: That will require 16 a slight adjustment to the draft final order, 17 and I will work on that with Mr. Rothman, Your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. The cash 20 collateral order that -- the proposed order, 21 proposed final order has a lot of language in 22 it suggesting continuing use of cash 23 collateral, but if Wells Fargo is willing to satisfy its liens, it no longer has an 24 25 interest in cash collateral. So are you

11 1 considering a substantial pare down of the 2 order in its current form? 3 MR. BRAKKE: I was not, Your And the Court has probably noted that 4 Honor. 5 I -- a number of provisions in the interim 6 order were eliminated. 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. BRAKKE: The revised proposed final order protects, as I think it 9 10 should, the fact that Wells Fargo allowed use 11 of cash collateral until last week when they 12 were paid in full. And those provisions need 13 to stay because that was consistent with what 14 Wells Fargo allowed. And we're not changing 15 that fact, Your Honor. 16 The remaining provisions, Your Honor, I 17 believe are qualified. With respect to the 18 extent the debtor continues to use Wells 19 Fargo's cash collateral, these provisions will 20 apply. So I believe the draft final order is 21 properly qualified in those respects, Your 22 Honor. 23 THE COURT: Okay. I will --24 Your Honor, we had MR. KURTH: 25 some comments as well on the committee side if

1	I may.	12
2	THE COURT: You may when I	
3	finish.	
4	MR. KURTH: Sorry. I thought	
5		
6	you were	
	THE COURT: Don't worry. I'll	
7	get to you. I promise.	
8	MR. KURTH: Okay.	
9	THE COURT: Okay. So I will	
10	look at it more carefully to make sure that I	
11	understand that what's not clear to me was	
12	that you had qualified the language in a way	
13	that ensures that going forward debtor's use	
14	of cash us of cash is not contingent upon	
15	an agreement with Wells Fargo.	
16	One question I had, Mr. Brakke was	
17	whether there was any other creditor who had	
18	an interest in cash collateral. I assume not	
19	because I hadn't heard about it.	
20	MR. BRAKKE: There is an entity	
21	by the name of TGC, Your Honor.	
22	THE COURT: Okay.	
23	MR. BRAKKE: Potentially has an	
24	interest. However, TGC has agreed the debtor	
25	may use its cash without restrictions, that	

1	TGC makes no claim to cash collateral	13
2	protection.	
3	THE COURT: Okay. And no other	
4	creditor?	
5	MR. BRAKKE: Correct.	
6	THE COURT: That has an	
7	interest. Okay. All right.	
8	So the concerns that were expressed by	
9	Wells Fargo a moment ago, those have not yet	
10	been included in this language or have not yet	
11	been clarified in this language?	
12	MR. BRAKKE: I think clarified,	
13	Your Honor, is the point.	
14	THE COURT: All right. Can you	
15	direct me to the paragraph where you	
16	MR. BRAKKE: I believe the	
17	concern would be with paragraph 13 of the	
18	revised marked up order, Your Honor. And it	
19	speaks of Wells Fargo terminating its liens	
20	and security interest. I believe	
21	Mr. Rothman's point is that Wells Fargo would	
22	be entitled to retain its filings but that	
23	Wells Fargo would agree that at present it has	
24	no there are no restrictions on the	
25	debtor's use of its cash inventory, et cetera.	

14 1 MR. ROTHMAN: This is Donald 2 Rothman. That's correct, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: So, Mr. Rothman, 4 Wells Fargo wouldn't satisfy its lien until 5 all claim periods have expired? 6 MR. ROTHMAN: That's correct. 7 For example, we've had cases, Your Honor, 8 where the committee undertakes discovery or 9 whatever it might be and we incur further 10 obligations. And we would just like to 11 maintain our reimbursement obligation priority 12 with our first priority security interest. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. That's very helpful. All right. Ms. Kurth. 14 15 MR. KURTH: Thank you, Your 16 I didn't mean to interrupt. I thought Honor. 17 you were winding down. 18 We had similar concerns, I think, 19 procedurally to the concerns that you had 20 echoed. And there were some areas where 21 procedurally, in terms of the cash collateral order, we felt that it wasn't entirely clear 22 23 what was being maintained on a go forward 24 basis that was no longer relevant and that 25 Wells Fargo is exiting. But substantively, we

have no problems with anything that they are discussing or describing. We just wanted to maintain our ability to review and comment on the specific form of order as its revised and make sure that all of that is clear.

Also, to make you aware, we have asked the debtor -- yesterday we had very good conversation with them, although a short one, yesterday with the debtor and we ask that the committee be allowed to receive reporting, either the reporting that Wells Fargo has already received or to the extent that Wells Fargo is receiving reporting, that we receive the same reporting.

I understand that they will likely no longer be sending reporting to Wells Fargo, and we had a proposal for the debtor to provide the committee with a streamline form of reporting so we could see their budget to actual performance in real time since the committee, with the exit of Wells Fargo, is really the primary economic party in interest here.

We don't have a formal answer back, but

I think it would be fair to say they were

		16
1	receptive to that but wanted to see the exact	16
2	language proposal. So that is something we	
3	would like to see in the cash collateral order	
4	as well.	
5	THE COURT: Okay. So tell me	
6	the creditors committee's I mean, I	
7	understand that you have an interest in any,	
8	you know, excess proceeds. I completely	
9	understand that baseline interest, but its use	
10	of cash collateral, so since the creditor's	
11	committee doesn't have a lien against cash	
12	collateral. You certainly want and need	
13	reporting requirements, but why do I why	
14	should I include that in a cash collateral	
15	order?	
16	MR. KURTH: Well, it is	
17	commonly done, Your Honor, especially in a	
18	situation where the bank is receiving ongoing	
19	reporting because that's simply	
20	THE COURT: Because it has an	
21	interest in cash collateral.	
22	MR. KURTH: Because it has an	
23	interest	
24	THE COURT: has a lien	
25	against it.	

MR. KURTH: Exactly. And so the committee will typically request that it receive the same reporting as a way for it to stay up to date and current with respect to the case. And it's a lot cheaper, a lot more efficient than going through 2004 examinations and taking more adversarial posture.

So while it's not our cash collateral order, that is routinely granted in connection with these types of orders.

It's a little more unusual because
Wells Fargo is exiting and so may not be
receiving reporting, but we wanted some
assurance that the debtor would receive
similar, although curtailed, real-time
reporting as far as how this liquidation is
going. It's something that is expedient.
It's a lot cheaper and a lot more efficient
than going through 2004 processes and taking
up a litigation posture. My understanding was
that the debtor was amenable to something like
that.

THE COURT: I agree that it is helpful and convenient. I'm not surprised that it's included in other court's orders.

My question to you is why should I include it? If the debtor is willing to provide it in the context of the case and it's necessary, absolutely necessary that the creditors committee be advised, I'm trying to understand the authority. It's a learning experience for me as well as an interest in understanding the scope of an order.

MR. KURTH: Right.

THE COURT: So I will ensure that the debtor reports. I'm trying to understand the authority for me ordering the reporting in the context of a cash collateral order.

MR. KURTH: Well, I guess it generally comes in as a form of stipulated agreement between the bank and the debtor and the committee and that's -- that's how it's placed here. I can't say that I've ever had this question raised before but I understand your point as a matter of legal authority. I guess our other alternative, as I said, would be to file a 2004 motion and deal with it that way. The debtor was amenable, so -- but we can.

THE COURT: And if the debtor is amenable, I'm relieved to hear it. So I'll turn to Mr. Brakke.

Are you going to continue to provide the creditors committee the same type of reporting that you've provided to Wells Fargo?

MR. BRAKKE: The reports that were provided to Wells Fargo, Your Honor, were special reports not kept in the ordinary course of business. And, frankly, it was expensive to provide those reports. Since cash collateral use is no longer an issue, we have no further reporting obligations to Wells Fargo and so we see no point to incurring that expense.

We did receive an email from counsel for the unsecured creditors committee, more exactly the financial account that they may be retaining, asking for some, I would say, relatively modest financial reports. We think that we can accommodate those requests without undue expense to the estate, Your Honor, and we're happy to consider those requests.

But as a practical matter, Your Honor, this is a cash collateral motion. What the

20 1 unsecured creditors are requesting has no 2 relationship to a cash collateral motion. 3 There is no authority in the court to grant the requested relief sought by the unsecured 4 5 creditors committee, and if they want reports 6 that they don't think are being provided, they 7 can certainly file the appropriate motion with the court when and if that ever becomes an 8 9 issue. THE COURT: Well, I hope it 10 11 doesn't become an issue. I hope there is 12 information flowing back and forth. But 13 Mr. Brakke is right. I --14 MR. KURTH: Okay. 15 THE COURT: You know, this 16 context of cash collateral order is really not 17 the place. MR. KURTH: That's fine. 18 We will proceed by way of 2004 motion. 19 20 THE COURT: I think what you 21 should proceed is the way you have been proceeding which is asking the debtors for the 22 23 information and that -- I anticipate they will 24 happily provide is what I --25 MR. KURTH: I hope they do. Ι

1	sincerely hope they do, Your Honor.	21
2	THE COURT: anticipate. If	
3	they don't, then by all means, I will promptly	
4	review any requests for reporting.	
5	I assume that all reporting that goes	
6	to the United States Trustee is either	
7	docketed or shared with the creditors	
8	committee.	
9	MR. BRAKKE: Yes, Your Honor.	
10	THE COURT: All right. So if	
11	there is additional information that you need	
12	that you cannot achieve by general requests,	
13	then by all means, I would expect to see a	
14	2004 motion.	
15	MR. KURTH: Thank you, Your	
16	Honor.	
17	THE COURT: All right. What	
18	else in the cash collateral proposed order and	
19	the subsequent conversation that you've heard	
20	between Wells Fargo and the debtor to tweak it	
21	raises concerns on behalf of the creditors	
22	committee, Ms. Kurth?	
23	MR. KURTH: I believe really	
24	our comments reflect the comments that you	
25	made on the bench earlier with regard to	

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

redundant. We had the same concerns.

Are there any other objections by any other party to the entry of a final order on use of cash collateral substantially in the form proposed and filed as a notice at docket 158 with some tweaks as to the sum of money that will be held in escrow and perhaps a tweak to language to ensure that Wells Fargo's entitled to retain its liens until the claim period expires? Anybody else object to that?

MR. FOX: Your Honor, a comment that may or may not be an objection, and I -- once again, I represent Anfield which is an unsecured creditor which provided goods prepetition. It has sent a letter to the debtor as well as filed a notice of perfection with the court and so it may have a reclamation claim.

Reclamation claims relate back in time to the date of filing, as I understand the law. And it may be that my client, Anfield Apparel, has a secured claim. I'm not at this point asking for adequate protection because I'm not sure of the amount, if any, that my

client may have in terms of a reclamation claim, and I'm not sure if other creditors have filed notices of perfection or have given alternative notice of a reclamation claim to the debtor or to the debtor's counsel, but I would suggest that perhaps the order should include a provision essentially stating that certain parties have or may have asserted reclamation claims and that all rights of such parties to assert reclamation, to assert a lien based on reclamation rights, to demand segregation of goods, to demand an accounting, perhaps demand segregation of monies that are proceeds of reclaimed goods that were perhaps improperly or hastily sold are preserved.

So I'm not asking that any new rights be created but that such an order preserve any rights which may exist. And Your Honor's response to me, maybe this is a cash collateral order.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FOX: And perhaps it
doesn't fit. And it may not fit. But I think
that I should at least say something now
because I'm going to have a similar objection

down the road of some of the other matters, and so I at least want to state my objection on the record. And it may be an inappropriate place, this language in the cash collateral order, or it may not. I simply raise the issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Would you agree with me that a hypothetical reclamation claim would not have priority over, say, Wells Fargo as to cash collateral?

MR. FOX: I would agree

100 percent, and that's why my client makes no
comment about the order insofar as it concerns
Wells Fargo. My client does not have an issue
there. Wells Fargo is in first place.

THE COURT: So you're saying that because you might have a reclamation claim against cash at some point, that it should be included in the cash collateral order?

MR. FOX: That the fact that such claims not only by my client but other vendors may exist, whatever those rights are, they're preserved despite, you know, any other language in the order.

25 1 THE COURT: Well, it sounds 2 like a -- I'm not seeing it in this order. 3 It's perhaps appropriate in another context, claim of some sort, but it sounds a lot to me 4 5 like a comfort order, and one that is possibly 6 unnecessary. So I -- that gives me pause. 7 MR. FOX: I understand, Your 8 Honor. 9 THE COURT: But if the debtors 10 would like to include such language. 11 MR. FOX: Your Honor, I 12 understand why the debtors would not wish to 13 include such language. I acknowledge that 14 there is a comfort, a macaroni and cheese 15 feel, to what I said. 16 THE COURT: Right. Uh-huh. 17 MR. FOX: Although, at age 59, 18 macaroni and cheese is a less --19 THE COURT: Less comforting. 20 MR. FOX: Less of a comfort 21 food for me. 22 It's a reservation of rights provision. 23 Maybe that's what takes it out of the comfort, 24 the macaroni and cheese zone and just says to 25 the extent that these rights exist, no one is

26 1 intending to trample over these rights. 2 THE COURT: If there were 3 language in the proposed order that suggests 4 that I was trampling on those rights, I would 5 adjust that language. 6 Can you point me to any sentence or 7 paragraph that would suggest that those rights 8 are being affected? 9 MR. FOX: Your Honor, I was on an airplane all day yesterday coming up here 10 11 and I saw the orders. I had note in my office 12 to download and to email me the orders. I 13 haven't seen the orders, at least the ones 14 that were downloaded yesterday. So no, I 15 cannot. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I 17 don't remember one. I will keep your 18 objection in mind as I carefully review the 19 proposal that the debtors have provided. If I 20 run across language that might suggest that 21 reclamation claims or interests are being affected by the language, I will most 22

MR. FOX: Thank you, Your

certainly keep your objection in mind.

Honor.

23

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27 1 THE COURT: But I don't plan on 2 adding any language if there isn't any 3 suggestion that the order might affect them. 4 MR. FOX: Thank you, Your 5 Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Any other 7 questions, concerns, or suggestions? All 8 right. 9 Then the Court will grant the motion for use of cash collateral and enter an order 10 11 substantially in the form that was proposed by 12 debtors and filed as a notice with some of the 13 suggestions -- suggested changes that I noted 14 on the record, keeping in mind the rights of 15 reclamation claims. Okay. 16 So then the next issue I will bring is 17 the requested final order authorizing the 18 debtor to assume the consulting agreement, 19 authorizing and approving the conduct of the 20 store closing sales, and to ensure that such 21 sales are free and clear of all liens. Okay. So I think I will begin with Ms. Kurth 22 first. But before I ask her to speak about 23

the objection, I would like to ask Mr. Brakke

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one question.

In the context of the first stay
motions, several of the other motions were
affected by the order granting interim use of
cash collateral. The cash collateral order
was based in part on a budget. And if you'll
remember, Mr. Brakke, I referred the parties
back to the budget a number of times,
particularly where it appeared as though the
limits of spending exceeded the budget in the
context of other orders.

One of the concerns raised by the creditors committee is that there's no budget for liquidation. Was the budget proposed for use of cash collateral proposed as a liquidation budget? I mean, is this the budget that you were considering when, in the declaration, Ms. Machenbacher testified that they were exceeding expectations for income, dramatically I might add, but that they were spending less than the budgeted sums?

And my question to you is, when you refer to the budget, is it document 23, the cash collateral budget that you were referring to?

MR. BRAKKE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRAKKE: And, your Honor, I
do believe the unsecured creditors committee
has withdrawn its objection to that motion.

MR. KURTH: That is correct.

THE COURT: Oh. Withdrawn the

objection to the consulting agreement?

MR. KURTH: Yes, ma'am. Yes.

We had projected -- right after we filed it

the debtor reached out and we were able to set
a very quick call yesterday about 1:00 with

the CFO and our financial advisor. It was a
short call, about 30 minutes, but extremely
helpful. And they did explain to us how

Tiger's effort interfaced with the budget.

We had concerns particularly about the 20 stores being liquidated in April and the associated budget expense, and the CFO walked us through that. There were a lot of accrual items in that April budget that were incurred in May. So we were especially concerned. We didn't want to see, you know, millions of dollars spent to liquidate 20 stores. But once we had the detail and a better explanation of the line items and how the

MR. FOX: Yes, Your Honor.

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Steven Fox for Anfield. I will keep my comments very brief because they will be similar to my comments relating to cash collateral.

I just wanted to point out, at least from the motion, it does not appear to be any provision to segregating goods that have been made subject of a reclamation claim. There's no provision to account for such goods. No provision to segregate funds from any -- based upon any such reclamation claim.

And with respect to the free and clear nature of the sale under 363(f), there should be some protection for reclamation claims, hypothetical, de minimus, small, or large preserving their rights.

Other than that, my client has no objection and thinks that the motion is well taken. There should be -- the sale should go forward just with a preservation of rights.

THE COURT: Okay. Explain to me exactly your client's interest in disposition of the goods.

MR. FOX: Sure. Your Honor, to the extent any part of my client's claim is

based upon reclamation, my client has made a claim by letter and by filing with the court a notice of perfection. The impact of those two items is that my client asserts a lien on goods.

The debtor has an obligation to segregate such goods, although typically debtors don't. They do have some obligation to segregate into account. And as a result, the debtor has an obligation when it's doing a going-out-of-business sale to, at a minimum, account for those goods and if they have been sold, to segregate the monies. If they haven't been sold, to segregate the goods or to at least reach an agreement with the reclaiming creditor as to what can be done. For example, sale of those goods and on what conditions.

Your Honor, again, this is a preservation of rights request.

THE COURT: So your clients do not yet have a reclamation claim or they have some claims that have been addressed or haven't been addressed or they just might have claims?

33 1 MR. FOX: My clients provided 2 goods in the 45-day period prepetition. 3 THE COURT: Uh-huh. MR. FOX: And filed a notice of 4 5 perfection. I'm planning to have a 6 conversation with debtor's counsel after the 7 hearing, which is one of the reasons I came up 8 today, face-to-face meetings are always 9 better. 10 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 11 MR. FOX: So I can put into 12 place with the debtor a mechanism to figure 13 out what products may have been present on the 14 date of the petition filing and also the date that the demands for reclamation were made. 15 But until then, it's not clear to me 16 17 that my client has a reclamation claim or does 18 I suspect it does but I can't say that 19 with certainty one way or the other. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 Mr. Brakke, it was apparent to me after 22 reading some of the pleadings in this case 23 that some of the goods that were added to the 24 Vanity sales were tagged with special price 25 tags that would allow those parties providing

inventory to understand and be able to separately segregate what funds should go to the management company, the consulting company that was adding goods, additional goods to the sales.

So I know that there's a way to separately segregate but it's not clear to me that Vanity would have -- or my question to you is, does Vanity even have the capacity to separately segregate goods from suppliers who have asserted a lien against goods or made such a claim because they provided goods within 45 days of the petition?

MR. BRAKKE: The short answer is no, Your Honor. If I may expand on that?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. BRAKKE: To the extent the goods are, so to speak, in the warehouse, Your Honor, and essentially are still in the original shipping cartons, it is possible to identify goods subject to a reclamation claim.

We believe, Your Honor, that with one exception, which is a shipment of sunglasses with a value of approximately \$3,000, all of the other goods on which we've received

reclamation claims have been shipped out of the warehouse long before the case was started and are, in all probability, were sold before the case was started. It is simply impossible to trace.

And with respect to a reclamation claim, Your Honor, it's my understanding from the case law that the courts have held that, number one, the Bankruptcy Code does not create a reclamation claim independent of the Uniform Commercial Code. And that where you're dealing with Uniform Commercial Codes, this is not a security interest and there is no claim to proceeds.

The only claim to proceeds, and it really isn't even analogous, is the right of a reclamation claimant to have administered a claim, which is provided for in the Bankruptcy Code.

But again, that's not to proceeds, Your Honor. It simply gives a particular priority as to distribution.

And when we speak of perfection of a reclamation claim, Your Honor, I believe the case law is also very clear that simply filing

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a notice of reclamation claim does not perfect the reclamation claim. And there are a variety of additional steps the reclamation claimant must take to have a reclamation claim determined. None of the reclamation claimants have done what is required in this situation. THE COURT: To secure an administrative claim? MR. BRAKKE: Again, Your Honor, that is a separate matter and that depends on simply the timing of the shipment of goods and they will be able to file an administrative claim. What I'm talking about, and I'm sorry if I didn't make myself clear, is the actual reclamation claim as to the specific goods. THE COURT: Okay. MR. BRAKKE: The administrative claim and the reclamation claim are entirely separate. They deal with the same concept. But again, one is priority in distribution. The other one is saying you get your goods back. That is the reclamation claim. And if I may, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yeah, please.

MR. BRAKKE: The free and clear

language in the draft order simply ensures that customers receive goods they are purchasing free and clear. I don't think there's any language in the store closing order, Your Honor, that tramples on the rights of reclamation claimants to the extent they have rights. They simply need to take the steps that are outlined in the case law to pursue those claims. And at present all we have are potential reclamation claims that the Court has not been provided with any facts to analyze.

THE COURT: What does the debtor plan to do -- what is the plan with regard to disposition of the final inventory that's not sold, if any?

MR. BRAKKE: There are various sources of, Your Honor, that are essentially bulk purchasers of non-saleable inventory.

And my understanding, Your Honor, that's the course of action the debtor would pursue when we're at the very end of the liquidation process.

THE COURT: So actually returning merchandise, once it's been shipped

from the crates at the original point of reception of the goods that were received, once it was shipped out to various stores, there's virtually no way to return the goods to the suppliers that provided them?

MR. BRAKKE: There's no way to return them and there's also really no way to trace them to a particular shipment that might be subject of a reclamation claim.

THE COURT: Okay. So the remedy would be --

MR. BRAKKE: An administrative expense claim, which I would think would have far more value than inventory with Vanity labels that the manufacturers really can't make any use of if they recover it.

But, again, that's not in the record, Your Honor. Just a comment.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Fox, the language of the consulting agreement, I know you only got a chance to look at it on your cell phone, but is there some language in this proposed order that was filed as 162 on the docket that suggests that it would affect any of your client's rights to file a claim and

39 1 seek administrative priority or to file a 2 claim and pursue it? 3 Your Honor, again, I MR. FOX: 4 have not seen the order because it was 5 uploaded -- the notice was filed when I was 6 traveling. At this point I just raise this and 7 I'll leave it to the Court to do what the 8 9 Court deems appropriate. 10 THE COURT: Okay. My plan 11 would be to carefully review the language as I 12 did the cash collateral order, and if there's 13 any language suggesting that it may affect the 14 rights of reclamation claimants, that I would 15 adjust the language or include language 16 preserving your rights. But barring that, my 17 plan would be to enter an order substantially 18 in the form proposed essentially authorizing the debtor to assume -- the final order 19 20 authorizing the debtor to assume consulting 21 agreement and authorizing the store closing 22 sales. 23 MR. FOX: I understand, Your 24 Honor. 25 Okay. Before I THE COURT:

40 1 move on, was there any other questions, 2 concerns, suggestions? 3 Then it will be my plan to enter Okay. 4 an order granting the motion. All right. 5 Next we have request for a final order 6 authorizing the debtor to pay and honor 7 certain prepetition wages, benefits, and other 8 compensation obligations, to honor a 9 management services agreement and pay related 10 prepetition obligations, and to authorize 11 banks to honor checks. All right. 12 The last time I reviewed the case it 13 appeared as though the creditors committee had 14 an objection. Is that objection still --15 MR. KURTH: Yes. We do still 16 have -- we have more answers than we did 17 yesterday, but we still have an objection and 18 some concerns. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Then I think 20 I will let you lead the discussion and allow 21 you to tell me, Ms. Kurth, what the creditors committee is still objecting to and what it is 22 23 not objecting to.

MR. KURTH: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

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First, to be very clear, we have no objection to the payment of the prepetition wages and benefits to the employees of the debtor, which was already approved on an interim basis, and we have no issue with that being approved on a final basis.

Our concerns with respect to the motion really have to do with this contract that they have with Vanity, Inc., which has common ownership with the debtor. And my experience sometimes is those relationships are fine, but they also open a door for a lot of mischief. So we're very concerned in getting that, you know, a level of due diligence in our discussions with the debtor.

There are some aspects of it that we do understand. The headquarters employees and staffing is being provided by virtue of this agreement with Vanity, Inc. So we understand that those employees need to be supported and deserve a fair wage.

At the same time, our concern is there is \$1.2 million, as we now understand it, of the \$7 million operating budget reflects payments under this Vanity, Inc. contract,

which is about 15 percent of the case administration going forward. So it's not a small number at issue.

This includes passthrough payments for employees. It also includes rent, utilities, bank charges, credit card payments. We understand that it does not include a profit -- don't want to say profit share -- but basically a bonus component that was figured by profits because there were no profits. But it does include this other passthrough cost. And one of them with respect to rent, when we inquired yesterday, we learned that the property that they're operating is owned by -- the owners are at least an entity with a substantially similar ownership to Vanity, Inc. So these are all insiders and insider affiliates.

We have a representation -- I mean, and this was a five-minute phone conversation.

But we do have a representation that the CFO believes it's (inaudible). We haven't been able to verify that.

So we do continue to have some questions with respect to how this contract

works. Some of the things that we want to be sure of is we want to be able to explore any possible fraudulent transfer inquiries that we might have if this -- if these arrangements are not at market, if they include costs that are not passthrough costs for market wages for basically staff-level employees that rent and other components that might be benefiting insiders. We feel that we need an ability to scrutinize that.

So we certainly want to be, clear even with respect to the 315 that was already approved on an interim basis that money has been paid, if some of those payments would otherwise be a fraudulent transfer, we'd want to preserve our rights.

And I would ask, if Your Honor is amenable, that we continue this aspect of the motion perhaps another week so that we can do a little more due diligence with respect to some of the nonemployee payments in particular, ensure that that rent is verifiably market rent. For example, an unnecessary payment needs to be made so we have a full understanding of the insider

transactions here. And in a week we may have some sufficient answers and, as with Tiger, feel fully comfortable or we may be able to come to you and say, hey, we don't think this is market or we have this specific concern.

But we did start the discussion yesterday which was productive but we were focused on Tiger, so it was -- it was a five-minute conversation.

THE COURT: Mr. Brakke, does the debtor have any objection to continuing?

MR. BRAKKE: We do, Your Honor. The issue is that Vanity, Inc. is essentially the brain while Vanity Shops are the legs and arms. Vanity, Inc. provides essentially the entire management structure of the debtor, anything above regional managers, so its functioning is critical. The employees of Vanity, Inc., all know that their jobs are limited duration. They will probably be out of jobs by the end of next month.

To delay, Your Honor, to make it uncertain as to whether they will continue to receive paychecks would simply be disastrous to our ability to retain those employees. And

we are able to provide testimony on that issue today, Your Honor, if there is any doubt of what I'm saying.

If the only issue, Your Honor, is whether any conveyances made pursuant to this motion might be fraudulent transfers, there is nothing in the draft order, Your Honor, that would alter the committee's rights to pursue such simply baseless claims, Your Honor, and increase administrative expenses in this case.

Honor, is not impaired by this draft order.

But to continue the matter, Your Honor, would simply impair the ability of Vanity to continue. As the court's indicated, we are producing revenues far above expectations, even the expectations of the expert liquidation consultant, Tiger. And we are keeping expenses below budget.

The quickest way to destroy that admirable track record is to create risk in the minds of the employees of Vanity, Inc., and that's exactly what this suggestion does.

THE COURT: So, Ms. Kurth, it seems to me that there were -- some of the

expenses that were paid that gave you pause, that gave creditors committee pause, and that there are some expenses that do not. And as it pertains to the payment of the administrative employees, it didn't appear to me, or maybe you will have to rearticulate for my benefit, but it didn't appear to me that you really had any concerns about the type of work that was performed by Vanity, Inc., but rather, that it was paying expenses through rent to people who were likely insiders. And you haven't had a chance yet to find out whether those payments were, you know, market.

MR. KURTH: That is generally correct. We don't have -- we don't have complete answers as to who is being paid under the agreement. There was a representation in the motion that nothing would be paid in excess of a priority cap. And I'm trying to recall if there was a representation that insiders would be paid or not paid. But we're not clear if there are insiders, that there are owners who are receiving payments in any kind under this agreement.

So I would say payments to insiders who

47 1 might also be providing services might be 2 fine, but we don't have a visibility here that 3 would allow us to understand what they're being paid. And it's really the non-wage 4 5 items. We have no concerns with, you know, 6 payroll and salary going out to the rank and 7 file employees who are providing those 8 day-to-day services. 9 THE COURT: I don't remember 10 from the motion, were insiders paid or 11 specifically excluded in either the motion or 12 the --13 MR. BRAKKE: Well, to the 14 extent we have insiders in the category of 15 (inaudible), Your Honor, such as 16 Ms. Machenbacher, yes. Officers are being paid. And, of course, Ms. Machenbacher is the 17 chief financial officer. And if we're talking 18 19 about the brain of the operation, that is the 20 top of the brain. 21 THE COURT: So she's being paid 22 a salary? 23 MR. BRAKKE: Right. 24 THE COURT: But not bonuses or 25 incentives that were specifically excluded?

1	MR. BRAKKE: Correct.	48
2	MR. KURTH: And I believe, if	
3	we're correct, she's not an owner. She's an	
4	officer.	
5	MR. BRAKKE: Correct. But	
6	she's still an insider.	
7	MR. KURTH: Correct.	
8	MR. BRAKKE: Under the code	
9	definition.	
10	MR. KURTH: Our concern is not	
11	with Ms. Machenbacher. Our concern is with	
12	any owners.	
13	THE COURT: Are shareholders	
14	being paid?	
15	MR. BRAKKE: No.	
16	THE COURT: Okay. Would debtor	
17	have an objection to me including a paragraph	
18	that says shareholders shall not be paid under	
19	this order?	
20	MR. BRAKKE: No.	
21	THE COURT: Shareholders of	
22	Vanity Shop of Grand Forks, Inc., and any	
23	related entity.	
24	MR. BRAKKE: Yes. That would	
25	be acceptable, Your Honor. And, Your Honor,	

49 1 we're talking about wages and salary. 2 THE COURT: Yeah. I'm iust 3 saying shall not be paid under this order, 4 which is limited to wages, benefits, and other 5 compensation obligations. 6 MR. BRAKKE: Although, assuming 7 the management contract also involves 8 compensating Vanity, Inc. for rental of the 9 premises that house the Vanity, Inc. employees 10 that are providing all these services to 11 Vanity Shop, the debtor, Your Honor, that, I 12 think, was the real concern of the unsecured creditors committee as to whether that rent 13 14 was at market rates, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Is that the only 16 expense we're talking about here? 17 MR. BRAKKE: It's 18 administrative overhead, Your Honor. Again, rent, utilities, all those things. There is 19 20 no profit being assessed. We can provide 21 testimony today, Your Honor, as to the fact 22 there's no profit, the fact that all these 23 other expenses are at market rates. 24 But again, if the sole concern is a 25 fraudulent conveyance, there is nothing in

this proposed order that would preclude the right of the unsecured creditors committee to make such an assertion at a later date.

THE COURT: Ms. Kurth, can you think of anything other than rent that gives you pause? Rent to the shareholders?

MR. KURTH: Right. My
understanding is the rent, utilities, bank
charge -- bank charges, credit cards and there
may be other items. It was not -- it was not
a complete list. Those were some examples
that the CFO provided us yesterday. So if
there are other items, we haven't had time and
gotten a full answer from the CFO. There
could be other items being charged through as
expenses. But that would be our concern are
passthrough expenses.

MR. BRAKKE: If I may, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BRAKKE: I can't understand the concern about utilities. The utility company is not an insider. Utilities are being billed at actual. There is no markup.

There is no possibility of abuse. There is no

possibility of a fraudulent conveyance.

Credit cards are for travel expenses for these employees that everybody acknowledges are necessary to the functioning of the debtor.

If rent is the issue, let's be clear that rent is the issue. And we can either have an evidentiary hearing today or if we need to delay it by a week, we can delay it by a week. But these other expenses are rather fundamental, Your Honor, are owed to third parties.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Kurth did not have the benefit of attending the first hearing where I heard from Ms. Machenbacher about this management agreement because it gave me pause as well.

So my question -- my decision here,
what I'm debating is whether to grant partial
relief today and hold over the issue of
expenses paid to shareholders arising from
rent of the facility and credit cards, if
that's what it is, to allow the parties an
opportunity to exchange information or whether
to have that information produced right now,
recognizing that counsel really hasn't had an

opportunity to review it.

by phone.

So I could easily schedule something for a week from now, but I don't anticipate that you will be here, Ms. Kurth, will you?

MR. KURTH: I can be available

I don't anticipate coming.

If I may, Your Honor, our CFO -- or financial advisor, Chris Thomas, with Alliance, he's up here in Minnesota, and he had a very good conversation, about a half-hour conversation with the CFO yesterday. And the focus was Tiger because that was the most pressing priority, and we have limited time. But she was very helpful in answering questions and concerns. And I do believe, I'm optimistic that if we had a week continuance and they could have a similar call to really focus on this agreement, hopefully that will address our concerns or at least we can narrow them and identify precisely if there is something that remains a concern.

THE COURT: All right. It's only because the creditors committee's counsel has just arrived that I'm going to agree to this.

I am going to enter an order granting all the relief that has been requested except for any payments made to insiders or shareholders -- not insiders -- to shareholders arising from anything from expenses reimbursed to rent. Any other rent? What else should be accepted? Ms. Kurth? Credit card payments to insiders?

MR. KURTH: I think payments to insiders whether it -- you know, I don't know if any of them are providing management or employee services are receiving compensation. We're not clear. We have a representation that they're not. But we'd like to have a more robust answer to see if they have rent expenses as the primary thrust.

THE COURT: Okay. So it's basically any payments at all to shareholders arising from expenses or rent or any similar --

MR. KURTH: Right. To shareholders or affiliates. You know, we know about the property. I don't know if there are other affiliated entities that are receiving other payments, you know, the credit cards. I

54 1 don't know if that's to an affiliate, for 2 example. We need to ask. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. BRAKKE: Your Honor, one 5 point of qualification. Of course, there have 6 already been payments made pursuant to the 7 interim order. 8 THE COURT: Right. 9 MR. BRAKKE: Presume those will 10 not be subject to challenge and this would be 11 an order simply going forward? 12 THE COURT: It would be an 13 order going forward except to the extent that naturally the creditors committee could pursue 14 15 a fraudulent transfer claim for those payments 16 that were made if there were sufficient 17 evidence to do so. 18 MR. BRAKKE: Understood. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Yes, the 20 answer to that question is going forward. 21 Are there any other objections, 22 questions, concerns at all relating to an entry of final order authorizing the debtor to 23 24 pay and honor certain prepetition wages, 25 benefits, and compensation obligations and

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1	honor a management services agreement other	22
2	than those that I have heard from the	
3	creditors committee and plan to separately	
4	qualify?	
5	MR. FOX: Your Honor is looking	
6	at me, so I'll simply answer I'll simply	
7	mention that the CFO is more than the brain.	
8	The CFO is the most important person. Perhaps	
9	her salary can be doubled and she could have	
10	all the macaroni and cheese she would like. I	
11	mean that in jest. CFOs are very important.	
12	THE COURT: Are you suggesting	
13	that she has to be included in the group that	
14	may not be reimbursed within this next week?	
15	MR. FOX: Not at all. She	
16	should be reimbursed.	
17	THE COURT: Okay.	
18	MR. FOX: I was speaking in	
19	jest. But the CFO is so important. So	
20	important.	
21	THE COURT: Okay. I do enjoy a	
22	sense of humor but I'm also trying to figure	
23	out my order. So thank you. Okay. All	
24	right.	
25	So not hearing any other objections to	

the granting of the final order, I will enter a final order essentially granting all the relief requested except for payments to shareholders, Vanity -- shareholders or affiliates of the debtor may not be paid for any reason, including expenses, bank charges, reimbursement of expenses during this interim period.

And I will schedule a telephone hearing for a week from today I hope. That would be the 30th. Okay. Maybe -- can you do Friday? Okay. The 30th of March is already a very full day on my calendar, so I'll schedule a telephone hearing for the morning of the 31st.

Ms. Kurth, the way it works in this court is if you anticipate that you will be asserting an objection, I will hear evidence on that date. So you will have to appear or have someone appear on your behalf either in person or by video conference.

And the video conferencing is not difficult to arrange. We are very willing to accommodate lots of different forms of technology. You just have to make plans to do so in advance.

57 1 I prefer nice MR. KURTH: 2 things about the video conferencing here, Your 3 Thank you. Honor. THE COURT: And I'm happy to 4 5 accommodate it to save the parties expenses. 6 MR. KURTH: And do you want to 7 treat this as a hold date? In other words, if 8 we're able to resolve our concerns before then 9 and submit a stipulated form of order to Your Honor and --10 11 THE COURT: That would be 12 wonderful. 13 MR. KURTH: Okay. 14 THE COURT: Yep. That would be 15 better. And then as soon as it's resolved, I 16 will enter a final order. I could essentially revise the order that will be filed today or 17 18 enter a new one, whatever you think would be 19 clearer to those people who have to read this 20 very lengthy docket. 21 MR. KURTH: I think you want 22 this order entered today. 23 THE COURT: I'm going to enter 24 everything except for -- I mean, I'll just 25 qualify the order is the way it will work.

58 1 MR. KURTH: Thank you, Your 2 Honor. 3 THE COURT: So then the 4 question will be whether I amend the order to 5 be completely unqualified using the language 6 that was proposed or whether I enter a separate order granting additional relief. 7 8 MR. KURTH: Okay. 9 THE COURT: So I'll schedule it 10 for probably 9 a.m. on March 31 and any 11 pleading that's filed before then will result 12 in cancellation. All right. So that resolves 13 the wage and benefits and other compensation. 14 All right. Let's move next to cash 15 management system. Are there any parties 16 objecting to an order on the final basis 17 authorizing continued use of cash management 18 systems, authorizing use of prepetition bank 19 accounts, account control agreements, and 20 certain payment methods? 21 MR. FOX: Your Honor, I will 22 just insert my continuing comments about 23 reclamation and leave it with that. THE COURT: How would that fit 24 25 into this? How would your concerns about

1	asserting the reclamation claim fit within	59
2	this order?	
3	MR. FOX: To the extent that	
4	any goods that have been that should have	
5	been set aside is subject to reclamation have	
6	not or were not and such proceeds from those	
7	reclaimed goods are I'm sorry, Your Honor.	
8	This is the cash management motion?	
9	THE COURT: Yes.	
10	MR. FOX: Forget it. I'm	
11	sorry. I'm confused. Wrong motion.	
12	THE COURT: Yes. This has to	
13	do with allowing the banks to continue to	
14	MR. FOX: Right.	
15	THE COURT: The debtor to use	
16	the same bank accounts it used prepetition	
17	essentially.	
18	MR. FOX: Sorry, Your Honor.	
19	THE COURT: With lots of	
20	extra	
21	MR. FOX: I got my motions	
22	mixed up.	
23	THE COURT: Okay. So Mr. Fox,	
24	your clients have no objection to the entry of	
25	a final order authorizing continued use of	

cash management systems, authorizing use of prepetition bank accounts, accounting control agreements, and certain payment methods and granting additional time to comply with the requirements of 345(b).

MR. FOX: Absolutely no objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other objections? All right.

Hearing none, the Court will enter an order substantially in the form that was filed as document 159 as a notice. In that notice is a proposed order which essentially tweaks the language of the interim order. And so having read through that, I think it will be entered substantially in that final form except for I'll delete on an interim basis in the original caption and minor tweaks like that.

All right. That motion is granted.

Next would be -- does any party have an order to -- or an objection to entry of a final order authorizing maintenance, administration, and continuation of certain customer programs? So this is the use of gift

cards and honoring of sale programs. Any objections?

All right. The Court will enter a final order authorizing maintenance, administration and continuation of certain customer programs in substantially the form as filed as docket 160, which was a notice, but essentially a revised order based on my interim order granting the full relief requested by the debtors. So that motion is granted.

All right. How about is there an objection to entry of a final order prohibiting utility companies from discontinuing, altering, or refusing service, approving adequate assurance utility deposit, and establishing procedures for resolving requests for additional assurance and granting related relief? Excellent. All right.

So there was a proposed final order which I will review but I expect that it will be substantially in the same form with some minor changes as the interim order granting relief, but I will compare it to the final order that was proposed.

62 1 And that was attached to your motion. 2 Am I right about that? 3 MS. STANLEY: I believe it was 4 the original motion, yes. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So that 6 would be docket 12 and I'll look at that. Next I will take an order related to 7 8 paying prepetition taxes and fees. So is 9 there any objection to the entry of a final 10 order authorizing payment of certain 11 prepetition taxes and fees and authorizing 12 financial institutions to honor all related checks and electronic payment requests? 13 this was the motion filed as docket 15. 14 15 MR. FOX: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. FOX: On item No. 15, 18 granted it's important that taxes be paid, 19 we're talking about prepetition taxes, I 20 believe, at least in part. I believe I saw in 21 that -- I do not have my note here. Here we go. A cap of \$775,000 to pay such taxes. 22 I'm 23 concerned that, again, we may have a potential 24 reclamation problem here if the debtor is not 25 properly accounting for and segregating goods.

And yes, there will be an argument over how many steps have to be taken by a creditor asserting reclamation. It's not as simple as what has been already expressed to the Court. But if that money is spent and that is money that should have been turned over to any reclamation creditor, then there is a prejudice to those creditors.

And so I would object to the motion on the grounds that the debtor may be paying monies or likely is paying monies that priority may exist already and not to reclamation creditors.

Your Honor, let me try it a different way.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FOX: In the normal course you send a demand out and the debtor's counsel, the debtor says, okay, we can identify the goods. Here the debtor said, at least with counsel's representation is made, it can't identify the goods. The best it can do is identify that it received the goods.

So this presents a terrible problem for any creditor seeking reclamation because the

debtor will argue that, well, we already sold the goods. But here the debtor is saying we don't know where the goods are once they've left the warehouse. In fact, everything left the warehouse apparently except for some quantity of sunglasses.

It seems to me that the Court has to fashion a remedy for a reclamation complaint to come that says to the debtor, well, if the creditor can meet its elements, its five or six elements for reclamation, and you don't have the goods, you've got equitably -- you've got to do something equitable which is give back the dollar value of the goods shipped.

And so my client, Anfield's objection to this particular motion dealing with the taxes is you can't approve the payment of prepetition taxes until you know in this liquidating context what monies are going to be left over and how the monies have to be paid out.

And I'm sorry, Your Honor. I took a lot of time and I shouldn't have.

THE COURT: No, I don't -- you can -- I have time. Don't feel bad about

that.

It seems to me that at most you have a hypothetical competing claim for priority of payment. So if representations are correct and the goods cannot be traced and so you aren't going to have a genuine opportunity to retrieve inventory that your clients may have sent, then what you have is a claim for compensation. And although I'm not familiar with the provisions, if Mr. Brakke is correct, you may seek an administrative claim and receive that type of priority in the event you can achieve all of the necessary elements.

MR. FOX: If Mr. Brakke wishes to so stipulate now, then maybe we have something to do. But I believe that an administrative claim under Section 503(b)(9) is for goods received in the 20 days before a bankruptcy was filed. And my information right now is that the goods were received outside the 20-day period.

THE COURT: Okay. Then it's possible that you have a general unsecured claim. Is that what you're saying?

MR. FOX: Based upon -- yes. A

reclamation -- I'm sorry. A reclamation claim in part that may be dashed if the debtor says, well, we can't trace -- we don't know what we have.

And so the Court has to fashion a remedy which would basically be in lieu of receiving the goods back, receiving the dollar value of the goods back would be the logical alternative remedy. Simply to tell a creditor with a priority right, again hypothetical priority right, well, the goods are gone, you know, your priority is gone as well is not, I don't think, the correct answer. The Court has to fashion a remedy, and the only remedy would seem to be the payment of money.

THE COURT: Okay. If that's the case, then you will either have, depending on when the goods were shipped and what type of remedy you qualify, an administrative claim or a general unsecured claim.

But because you would have an arguably competing claim with taxing authorities, how does that affect their authority and their ability or right to receive compensation?

MR. FOX: At the moment taxing

authorities, as far as I'm aware, do not have a secured claim. They may have an inchoate claim, an inchoate secured claim perhaps under their jurisdiction's laws.

My client, if it has a reclamation claim and any other creditor that might have a reclamation claim, has a right -- basically has a right to receive goods back. And it's akin to a secured claim. If its claim is -- its claim is superior to say a taxing agency's inchoate claim or unsecured claim or priority claim simply because a reclamation creditor is entitled to the stuff. And if it can't have the stuff, it's entitled to something in an alternative form. Here money.

THE COURT: And so you're asking me to deny relief to taxing authorities based on the possibility that your clients might have a reclamation claim?

MR. FOX: Or if Your Honor is not inclined to do that, to include a comfort provision that says the rights of any reclamation creditors are not affected or impaired by any other relief in this order.

THE COURT: Well, they're not.

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What this order authorizes is the debtors to pay taxing authorities. The only way you're affected is if by paying the taxing authorities it doesn't provide sufficient money for your clients to recover in their entirety. But right now you haven't even told me that there is, in fact, a claim to protect.

MR. FOX: Your Honor, I can tell you that my client meets, in part, the elements of Section 546 dealing with reclamation. And I can tell you there's a representation by counsel for debtor that debtor has no way to trace the goods. So that tells me that a fundamental right under the Uniform Commercial Code is being dashed to the extent it exists. So there has to be some other remedy under the UCC and under the equitable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. I'm concerned that granting this relief would impair those rights. I believe those rights are superior to any priority claim for taxes under 507(a) whatever, but at a minimum if Your Honor could simply, in the order, acknowledge that there is a hypothetical competing claim, as Your Honor called it

earlier, to at least preserve rights so that down the road in the context of a complaint for reclamation, the debtor can't say you've -- you lost over the tax motion because it was granted.

assure you that if the debtors asserted that, it would be rejected by the court because simply because you didn't get to include language in this order granting debtor's authority to pay taxing authorities does not mean that you will not prevail on any claims and causes of action -- claims or causes of action related to your reclamation claim, that that type of argument would be rejected.

MR. FOX: Thank you, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Brakke, do you have any response to the request to include that language?

MR. BRAKKE: If it is not possible to trace the goods, that will defeat, in and of itself, the reclamation claim. So this is not a situation where what the debtor has done defeats the claim but simply as a

matter of the reclamation claimant not being able to prove their prima facie case.

And if, in fact, there is no reclamation claim, it would be dangerous for this court to start trying to create some kind of equitable remedy that is not conceived in the case law and is certainly not conceived of by the Code as basically something to protect people with reclamation claims they can't prove. There is nothing in this order that would limit a reclamation claim if it can be properly proved.

The ultimate issue, Your Honor, is if there is a reclamation claim that can be proved, is there money available to pay that administrative expense. And all of the data Your Honor shows that this estate is administratively solvent. So there is simply no practical risk by this motion, let alone the absence of a legal justification for adding the proposed language.

THE COURT: I know this is
early in the case but is there a very rough
estimate of unsecured claims or administrative
claims? Let's say unsecured claims. Just --

1	do you know, Ms. Kurth?	71
2	MR. KURTH: Yes. The estimate	
3	that we had was 5.7 million which includes	
4	employee-related liabilities and past due rent	
5	but does not include, I believe, rejection	
6	damages that was the estimated general	
7	unsecured claims in the first stay motions.	
8	TGC, LLP, assuming that that is (inaudible)	
9	with unsecured creditors, that's another	
10	\$5 million because that security interest was	
11	perfected within weeks of the petition date.	
12	So (inaudible) plus.	
13	THE COURT: Estimate of	
14	administrative claims.	
15	MR. KURTH: Estimated	
16	administrative claims, the best information we	
17	have is the debtor's budget which would	
18	indicate about 7.6 million operating and	
19	.9 million on a non-operating basis. And	
20	that's from the first stay pleadings, so	
21	Mr. Brakke.	
22	THE COURT: Is that about	
23	right, Mr. Brakke?	
24	MR. BRAKKE: The budget, Your	
25	Honor, shows	

1	7 THE COURT: Where did I put it?	2
2	Budget at docket 23, the same	
3	MR. BRAKKE: Yes. The budget,	
4	Your Honor, after the expenses of liquidation	
5	shows a net cash flow of	
6	THE COURT: 3.328?	
7	MR. BRAKKE: 3.328. And we	
8	are doing better than the budget, as Your	
9	Honor has indicated.	
10	THE COURT: So	
11	MR. BRAKKE: And so that	
12	would I'm sorry. Excuse me.	
13	THE COURT: Would that be mean	
14	that you suspect that you're going to have	
15	money to pay unsecured creditors? Maybe not	
16	in full but	
17	MR. BRAKKE: Yes. And to	
18	perhaps provide a fuller answer to Your	
19	Honor's question, the 3.328 would be after any	
20	expenses of liquidation that might be deemed	
21	administrative expenses.	
22	THE COURT: Okay.	
23	MR. BRAKKE: So conceivably the	
24	only administrative expenses not covered by	
25	the budget would be reclamation claims. Based	

73 1 on the total reclamation claims we've 2 received, even if they were all for goods 3 delivered within the last 20 days, reclamation 4 claims would be 600,000? About 600,000. 5 So, again, I don't think there's any 6 indication that this case is going to be 7 administratively insolvent. 8 THE COURT: It appears not. 9 Okay. 10 I am going to overrule the objection 11 that was asserted by Mr. Fox's clients and 12 grant the order authorizing payment of 13 prepetition taxes and fees and authorizing financial institutions to honor all related 14 15 checks and electronic payments. 16 The final order will be substantially 17 in the same form as the interim order with 18 adjustments to ensure that I've reviewed the proposed order at docket 15 and also revise 19 20 the language to reflect a final order until --21 final as in effective through April 19, I 22 think, is the date that you picked. 23 MR. BRAKKE: Yes, Your Honor. 24 Okay. All right. THE COURT: 25 MS. STANLEY: Your Honor?

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1	THE COURT: Yes.	74
2	MS. STANLEY: Just one quick	
3	comment. We had done the interim order for	
4	650,000. And then the final order was 775.	
5	THE COURT: Oh, yes. And I	
6	remember that.	
7	MS. STANLEY: Yep.	
8	THE COURT: Which is why I told	
9	myself I need to look at those proposed	
LO	orders. But that is one of the major reasons.	
L1	so 700 and	
L2	MS. STANLEY: Seventy-five.	
L3	THE COURT: Seventy-five.	
L <b>4</b>	Thank you. Anything else in particular I	
L5	should pay very close attention to?	
L6	MS. STANLEY: No, Your Honor.	
L7	THE COURT: Thank you for	
L8	reminding me.	
L9	The next issue I will consider is a	
20	final order. So I'm asking right now are	
21	there any objections to the entry of a final	
22	order authorizing debtor to continue	
23	prepetition insurance policies and pay-related	
24	prepetition insurance obligations and	
25	authorizing the banks to honor related checks	

and transfers? Any objection to insurance?

MR. KURTH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

The Court will enter a final order in substantially the same form as the interim order except that I will ensure that it reads as the final order. And I will also take a look at the proposed order filed at docket 14 to ensure that I haven't missed anything.

Do I have one left? Okay. The lease rejection. So are there any objections to the entry of a final order establishing procedures for the rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases?

MR. BRANCH: Good morning, Your Honor. Dustin Branch, Ballard Spahr, LLP on behalf of the member landlord. As you recall, we went through this order a couple weeks ago and the form order is acceptable. Just a couple of points to raise on this.

The language in the order providing for the abandonment of property once the lease is rejected is not also in the notice and it should be in there so that parties receiving notice of the rejection will also receive notice of the abandonment.

And just one other point I'd note that the order provides that there will be a form of order attached to the notice, and the notice doesn't reflect that.

THE COURT: Right. Here was my concern. I have to confess that I struggled with this for far too long on the day that I entered the order. The way that the proposed order reads it suggests that there are no objections asserted by anyone who received notice. And so it left me struggling with either trying to adjust the language of the notice or the proposed order in ways that were not logical.

And so I removed the proposed order and reference to the proposed order and instead thought I would just consider the order that the parties proposed at the time that a notice of rejection of executory contracts were filed.

So I recognize now that the debtor has filed two of them, one at docket 129 and one at docket 131. And when those orders are ripe for review, I would enter a proposed order

using the go bys essentially provided by the parties rather than providing notice of what an order might look like only if no party to receive notice objected.

Do you see where my confusion and my concern lies? So I don't intend to attach a proposed order to the notice.

MR. BRANCH: And, Your Honor,
Dustin Branch again. I think that's fine. I
don't think there's a need to attach the
order. We would just like to see the
abandonment language from the order that's
being approved today carry over into the
notice so the parties have notice of that.

THE COURT: I agree that that should have been included and we'll most certainly add a paragraph. So the -- from the order establishing procedures, the abandonment language is provided in what paragraph so that I can add it -- or do you want to --

MR. BRANCH: In paragraph 2(d).

It's the last sentence of 2(d) starting with

"Upon the rejection date."

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. I see it. Okay. All right. So I suppose that

1	paragraph can just be copied into the notice.	78
2	Any reason it couldn't be?	
3	MR. BRAKKE: No. Do you want	
4	us to do that, Your Honor?	
5	THE COURT: No. I think I	
6	think I could if you would like to tell me	
7	exactly where you would like it placed, I see	
8	no problem in saying, Please take notice	
9	that please also take notice that.	
10	So where would it fit most logically	
11	just so everybody knows where I expect it to	
12	go?	
13	MR. BRAKKE: We would suggest,	
14	Your Honor, that it should be at the top of	
15	page 3 right after the top of page 2, right	
16	below the unexpired nonresidential real	
17	property leases chart.	
18	THE COURT: Okay.	
19	MR. BRAKKE: With the	
20	fill-in-the-blanks.	
21	THE COURT: So I'll include the	
22	words, "Please take further notice" in	
23	capitals and then add "Please take notice that	
24	upon rejection date any personal property,"	
25	blah, blah, right?	

79 1 MR. BRAKKE: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Very helpful, 3 Mr. Branch. Anything else? 4 MR. BRANCH: No, Your Honor. 5 Not from me. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Was there --7 did I miss some language referring to the 8 proposed order in the interim order or the 9 notice? You know what? I'll just do a word 10 search. 11 MS. STANLEY: Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Yeah. 13 MS. STANLEY: Paragraph 2(b), 14 again right at the end before the struck out 15 language, All rejection notices must be 16 accompanied by a copy of the proposed order 17 approving the rejection of the contracts. 18 Okay. 2(b). THE COURT: 19 I'm just going to delete that sentence unless 20 you really think it's necessary that they see 21 a copy of the proposed order. Okay. 22 grant the relief. It's all been in the motion. It's all been in the notice. Okay. 23 24 Thank you. 25 Did you see any other places,

introductory clause, so -- oh, I see. You're right. Never mind. You do have an extra sentence. Good one.

MS. STANLEY: Yep.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

Are there any objections? Mr. Branch, is
there anything else that you had questions or
concerned about? Anything else you needed to
add or would like to add?

MR. BRANCH: No, Your Honor.

That was it.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other concerns about entry of the final order? All right.

Then hearing no objection, the Court will enter a final order establishing the procedures for the rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases. And this order will be substantially in the same form as docket No. 161 which was a revision prepared by the debtors based on the Court's interim orders with the adjustments that we discussed today, both to the entry of the order as well as the notice. So those changes we discussed today will be included in the

1	final order and notice attached. So that	82
2	motion is granted.	
3	As long as we're visiting about leases,	
4	I notice that the notice filed at document 129	
5	does not have an objection deadline but 131	
6	does.	
7	MS. STANLEY: Your Honor, one	
8	of them was a second omnibus, correct?	
9	THE COURT: Yes.	
10	MS. STANLEY: Did I miss the	
11	notice part of the	
12	THE COURT: 129 didn't have a	
13	notice.	
14	MS. STANLEY: Because one of	
15	them was the what I call my second omnibus	
16	because it was rejecting leases that were	
17	never you know, stores that had never been	
18	opened. So those were not filed under these	
19	procedures that we've been talking about.	
20	They were just a normal a normal my	
21	second omnibus.	
22	THE COURT: Okay.	
23	MS. STANLEY: So it wasn't	
24	under these shortened procedures. And then I	
25	did my first notice of rejection under this	

83 1 procedure one. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So you're --3 it's -- right. The first notice of the --4 using these procedures was the notice under -filed as document 129. It was the first one. 5 6 MS. STANLEY: Right. And I 7 called it my first notice one. I probably should have said my third. 8 9 THE COURT: Yeah. That's --10 yeah. You said debtor's first notice of 11 rejection, right. 12 MS. STANLEY: Right. 13 THE COURT: Right. So when is 14 this ripe for an order? 15 MS. STANLEY: I think it's 16 after the ten days. I don't have a copy of 17 that one with me. I apologize. 18 THE COURT: Fourteen days. 19 after the entry -- after 14 days if there are no objections filed. And this is with the 20 21 Court now. 22 MS. STANLEY: Oh, 14 days. 23 Yes. Right. 24 THE COURT: Then you will look 25 to the Court for entry of an order rejecting,

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1	which is the proposed orders that we've been	
2	talking about that were provided that might	
3	have been attached but	
4	MS. STANLEY: That was attached	
5	in this first one but I won't do it in the	
6	next one.	
7	THE COURT: The proposed order	
8	was attached to this one?	
9	MS. STANLEY: I believe it was.	
10	THE COURT: Well, I don't mind	
11	if you attach a proposed order. It's just I	
12	don't want to make anyone think it was my	
13	idea.	
14	MS. STANLEY: I did that	
15	because there was that other sentence, that	
16	hidden sentence because I know you had crossed	
17	out	
18	THE COURT: Right.	
19	MS. STANLEY: That hidden	
20	sentence in there said I had to submit one, so	
21	that's why I said it tripped me up.	
22	THE COURT: Got it. And I can	
23	see why that would because I would have I	
24	intended to delete all references to that and	
25	obviously missed one.	

		$\neg$
1	MS. STANLEY: Yes. So then for	
2	my next one I will not submit a proposed	
3	order.	
4	THE COURT: Okay.	
5	MS. STANLEY: Or attach a	
6	proposed order but will just submit one.	
7	THE COURT: Okay.	
8	MS. STANLEY: After the 14-day	
9	objection period runs.	
10	THE COURT: Great. All right.	
11	And this looks to me to be the same proposed	
12	order that I I've seen before.	
13	MS. STANLEY: Yes.	
14	THE COURT: So if there are no	
15	objections, then I would expect to enter	
16	something that looks a lot like it. But if	
17	there are objections, I would qualify the	
18	order to say for those parties who didn't	
19	object.	
20	MS. STANLEY: Okay.	
21	THE COURT: Their	
22	opportunity the rejection is final. Okay.	
23	Now we're all on the same page. Okay. So	
24	I'll I would expect to see more notices	
25	like the first notice.	

address today? Did I get all the motions I

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87 1 was supposed to rule on? Sharon? 2 MR. KURTH: I think so. If I 3 may add a comment, Your Honor? THE COURT: Please. 4 5 MR. KURTH: I think from the 6 committee's perspective, we would very much 7 like to see a liquidating plan and liquidating 8 trust established as something we -- the 9 committee members have done frequently and can 10 do that quickly and cheaply. 11 Also, as a heads up with respect to 12 TGC, which is the subordinated insider loan, a 13 \$5 million loan, we may actually require some 14 discovery on that. We'll have to see. But we 15 have attempted to get documents from TGC. 16 I understand, briefly put, they have a 17 malpractice claim against a former attorney 18 and are not in a position right now to voluntarily provide any documents so that we 19 20 can understand what that lien is and deal with 21 the issues such as -- in terms of what may be 22 coming up. We're trying to find a 23 constructive workaround, but I'm not sure 24 because it's a very odd posture on -- that

there is going to be a voluntary path forward,

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88 1 so --2 THE COURT: TGC has a 3 subordinated claim? 4 MR. KURTH: They're subordinated -- okay. So had paid Wells 5 6 Fargo. They have a \$5 million claim. 7 THE COURT: Secured claim. 8 MR. KURTH: Yes. They perfected it in February, so a few weeks 9 10 before the bankruptcy filing. 11 So our position is, at a minimum, that 12 that is something that we should be able to 13 avoid as a preferential -- as a preference 14 with respect to them. And we're not sure what other issues are there. We don't have -- we 15 16 received a little bit of paperwork from the 17 debtor. It's just in terms of -- we may need 18 some assistance because they find themselves unable to voluntarily comply. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 21 So I might look forward to seeing an adversary. All right. Well, I will be in 22 23 town, so whatever comes up, I am available. I 24 will plan to enter the orders that we 25 discussed today.

		89
1	Anything further?	03
2	MR. BRAKKE: Your Honor, I	
3	would anticipate that Wells Fargo and the	
4	debtor can provide a revised order on a cash	
5	collateral by the end of the day.	
6	THE COURT: Sure. Yeah. And	
7	if you can't do it until tomorrow, I'm here	
8	tomorrow. Whatever works for you. So I'll	
9	postpone that one.	
10	MR. BRANCH: Thank you very	
11	much, Your Honor.	
12	MR. KURTH: Thank you, Your	
13	Honor.	
14	THE COURT: Matter stands in	
15	recess.	
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     STATE OF MINNESOTA
                          ) ss.
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     COUNTY OF WASHINGTON)
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          BE IT KNOWN, that I transcribed the
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     parties hereto nor interested in the outcome of
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          IN EVIDENCE HEREOF, WITNESS MY HAND.
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                                    Lisa M. Thorsgaard
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